

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1868.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The southern or "International Pacific Railroad" project will, most likely, be urged upon the attention of the present congress. Its superior claims will command attention, although they may not secure immediate action.

The idea is entertained that the princely appropriations made by congress, and the loan of the government faith to secure the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, will have a tendency to delay this international project. It is argued that the government having already given of her domain an area equaling that of the entire states of Indiana and Illinois, besides a loan of credit of nearly equal value, it will feel averse to further like appropriations until the wisdom of their present gifts has been manifested by the success of the northern roads, and their incapacity, when compared with the magnitude of the overland trade, may point to increased commercial avenues as great national wants of an imperative nature. By such reasons we fail to be convinced. By the appropriations already made the government has established a policy that should apply to no particular section or people. The wisdom of applying our public domain to the accomplishment of such schemes, we shall not discuss, although we may question it. The projectors and friends of the southern Pacific road can base their claim within the bounds of that policy, and point to a precedent for what they ask, that cannot be ignored. They can fortify their project by a reference to kindred and really inferior projects that have commanded government sanction and assistance. Had no aid been extended to the northern projects; had not that aid been most princely in its kind, we should indeed despair of success; but the reverse having been the policy of congress, there is cause for great hopefulness, if not for confidence, that it will not halt in that policy while the situation remains such that it may be charged with discrimination in favor of one and against another section and people. If the policy embrace the northern, why not the southern Pacific railroad? The latter has superior claims. It will traverse a country richer in every natural element of wealth; it is four hundred miles shorter, and better and above all other considerations, it follows a line of latitude entirely below the snows, that must ever serve as an insurmountable obstacle to the other.

To Cairo this road would be of incalculable benefit. It would render this city a center for travel—a distributing center of first-class importance. It would influence the terminus of other roads, and give us a commercial eminence of which we have now no adequate conception.

The project has many powerful friends in the north as well as the south. They may fail for the time in their purpose, but we put down the "International Pacific," embracing as a link in its chain the "Cairo and Fulton road," as one of the surest realizations of the early future.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TEACHER—A NEW EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

The first number of the "Southern Illinois Teacher," published in this city, gives promise of an active and efficient agency in the good work of elevating the standard of popular education in the field of its labor. It contains twelve pages, besides the advertising leaves, is printed semi-monthly, on heavy white paper, and is furnished to single subscribers at the remarkably low price of \$1.50 per annum; and to clubs of twenty or more, for \$1 per copy. Joel G. Morgan, Esq., Superintendent of Schools for Alexander county, is the editor and proprietor.

The establishment of an educational journal in lower Egypt, marks, we are sure, the inauguration of a new and better era in the history of our common schools, and the cause of education generally. It tells of a brighter day—the time when "Egypt" shall not be the synonym of "darkness," but become famed for the number and high character of its institutions of learning, and the intelligence and character of its people. That public sentiment is ripe for the issuance of such a journal gives assurance of a progress in educational labor, which many people might feel proud to contemplate every effort and undertaking having for its object the improvement of our common school system; the increase of our schools; or the dissemination of useful knowledge, will be a work of love with the "Teacher."

It speaks of the improved methods of imparting instruction—the results of experience in school government; to give voice to the claims and claims of the great cause among our people; to indicate the dignity, the respectability and rights of all those who are devoted to its progress; and, and, and, in a great degree, shall form the mission of the "Teacher."

This, and very many more, we feel warranted in saying, because Mr. Morgan has shown himself a self-sacrificing friend of education, working with tireless assiduity in the cause, and bringing to his aid all the experience of many years devoted to its advancement.

We are proud that the "Teacher" shall improve as it grows older, and that its worth and usefulness shall be enhanced by contributions from the pens of great educators in all parts of the country. Of its success we feel sanguine, because the two thousand five hundred professional teachers of Southern Illinois, and the friends of education who exceed that number an hundred fold, are too sensible of the potency of a press, when energetically and intelligently exerted, to permit even the thought of failure to be associated with it for a single moment.

Forward names and money to Joel G. Morgan, Cairo, Illinois.

NEWS PARAGRAPH.

(Collected from our latest telegrams.)

Desperado Killed.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated yesterday, says that Cornelius Brown, a notorious cut-throat and ruffian, was shot dead on Saturday by Peter Doyle, in a saloon at Lemont, in that county. The coroner's jury partially exonerated Doyle. Heavily wounded, he was not exonerated. The deceased had resided twice in the state prison.

Pork Packing, etc.

The pork-packing in Quincy has closed. The total number of hogs killed there to date is 24,280, and the average weight 213 pounds. The number falls far short of several previous years, though the average weight is much larger than usual.

The channel in the river is clear of running ice, and it is reported gorged at Hannibal and Canton. The river is lower than for many years.

The Indian Wars.

Gen. Sherman is in receipt of a number of letters from General Hazen, dated Fort Cobb, from the 2d to the 7th inclusive, giving various accounts from Indian sources of General Custer's fight, on the 27th of November last. These all substantially agree with the accounts heretofore published. Gen. Hazen says since the fight he has had no trouble whatever in distinguishing between the friendly and hostile Indians. He pronounced all the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes to be hostile; Kiowas divided half and half; Comanches all or nearly all friendly. The Apaches, Kichies, Caddoes, Wichitaws and affiliated bands, some 3,600 in all, are clustered round about Fort Cobb and claiming the protection of the United States. The hostile have separated from the friendly tribes and gone over to the head of the North Fork of the Red river, near the mouth of the Sweetwater. They number 400 warriors.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to-day, says: The receipt of hogs has been light, less than 1,000 head during the day. The market is excited and prices higher. Live hogs sell at \$9.75 to \$10.75, and dressed at \$12 to \$12.50.

Billiards.

The great billiard match for \$1,000 a side, French carom game, 300 points up, came off at the academy of music in New York yesterday, before a large and respectable audience. The game was close and exciting, and was eventually won by Foster by four points. The play did not terminate until one o'clock this morning.

Death of a Veteran of 1812.

Major Wm. Taylor, one of the veterans of 1812, died at his residence in Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, of general debility. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; also in the Mexican war. He was at the time of his death seventy-four years old, and leaves a wife and child, the latter one year old.

Grant's Cabinet.

It will perhaps relieve some persons who are making up a cabinet, to know that senator Morton, whose name has been so frequently mentioned, will not under any circumstances take a place in the cabinet. He prefers to remain in the senate, and is in such a physical condition that he could not do the work of a minister.

Public Debt.

It is thought that the public debt statement for this month will show a decrease of seven or eight millions.

The Mail Service.

The New York "Sun" editorially demands that the postmaster-general explain several ugly transactions in mail contracts. It specifies the overland mail contract at \$1,700,000, with Wells, Fargo & Co., when Carlton Spauld's offered to carry it for \$350,000; and a contract for \$90,000, over a route in Arizona which does not exist, and where the contractor performs no service whatever. It further mentions the Baltimore and Havana steamship line, which is paid \$1,000 each trip for \$100 worth of service.

The Isthmus Canal.

A gentleman attached to the British diplomatic service sailed for Aspinwall on last Thursday, en route to Bogota, to watch Caleb Cushing's negotiations for the Isthmus canal, and prevent a concession to the American company. Private letters from London say British capitalists will invest largely in the Darien canal if not controlled by any other power.

Memphis Sports.

A Memphis telegram of Sunday says: A negro named Levis Street, shot another named Cambridge Cox, on Pigeon Roost road, yesterday, killing him instantly. Street was firing a pistol recklessly, when Cox asked him to quit; Levis then turned and shot him through the head. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Fashions.

Jewelry has not as emphatic a fashion as it has had, yet is still much worn, and is exceedingly becoming to all complexions. Etruscan gold is very becoming for evening wear, but it soils easily and loses its peculiar yellow brilliancy. Handkerchief rings are still used. Indeed, we cannot see why they should not be universally used in jet, coral or plain and fancy gold. It is so easy to lose a valuable handkerchief, when held carelessly in the hand, or tucked into a pocket or muff, but when caught in a ring it is almost impossible to have it misplaced.

In veils, the Spanish lace, with its soft, flowing spots, is most used. It is made to depend at the back in two separate parts, edged around with thread lace, and caught together with a bow of ribbon at the ends.

Paniers will be the rage this winter, and the style—somewhat subdued—next summer. Black velvet cloaks, trimmed with deep white llama fringe, are worn.

The hair is again worn very high, with side curl.

For delicate persons, or children, we recom-

mend suits of oiled silk, worn next the flannel underwear. It is quite impervious to the air, and the very best shield we know of for delicate lungs. It can be purchased ready made, or the silk purchased by the yard and loosely fastened on the underwear. Canton flannel is a good substitute for all wool, and much cheaper; for stout, healthy persons, it is quite as good.

WASHINGTON.

Threatened Rupture Between Grant and the Radicals.

A special telegram to the St. Louis "Republican" from a Washington correspondent, whose statements are taken as good authority, speaks of a threatened rupture between the president elect and the radical party, as follows:

The fear among the republicans of a rupture between Grant and the radical party is deepening daily. Gen. Grant is known to be in favor of repealing the tenure-of-office law, of the passage of Jencke's civil service bill after the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, of stopping subsidies to the railroad, and of breaking up all the radical thieving rings in the country. Fearing his power, the radicals appear inclined to hold on to the civil-tenure act in order that, when they get one of their own kind in office, they may be able to keep him there. By transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, they will lose a large amount of patronage in the appointment of agents, superintendents, and other officers, and a large amount of percentages in contracts and annuities. Jencke's civil service bill would cut off an immense revenue of public plunder, whose appointment the radicals hope to control for party purposes, instead of making the officer contingent in the capacity of candidates. To all these arrows of the radicals is added another which will probably complete the burden of their endurance. This is the assertion of Grant, recently, that he considered the faithful administration of public business head and shoulders above the claims of party, and that he is an enemy henceforth to the principle that party services are a claim for public office. Gen. Grant declared that he will not remove officers who have been faithful to their trusts, merely because any political party demands it. This being his declared intention, the question comes as to the disposition of the large number of faithful officers already in the service of the government, whom the radicals desire to get out of the way, in order to make room for those who have been of greater service to the party. The radicals are also incensed at Grant's reticence. They advise him very freely, but they complain that he does not manifest any disposition to act on their advice, and that they are ignorant as to his preferences of men. Altogether the fight seems to have fairly begun, and it may be looked forward to by outsiders with rare interest.

FOREIGN.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN TURKEY.

GREEKS FLEEING FROM TURKEY. VIENNA, December 28.—The Greeks are fleeing from Turkey on account of the threatened war. Several families of fugitives have been received by the people of Romania. They have been warned, however, that they must preserve absolute neutrality in case of war, on pain of expulsion.

TURKISH ULTIMATUM TO GREECE. PARIS, December 28.—The Constitutionelle, a semi-official organ, publishes a telegram from Vienna, announcing that the Porte will decline to adhere to the proposed conference on the terms of its ultimatum to Greece, in the matter of Crete or the international questions which are mooted.

The New Orleans "Picayune" makes the following sensible remarks: Owing to the many accidents which have occurred upon the western and southern waters of late, we understand that the laws regarding pilots are to be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter no leniency will be extended for dereliction of duty. The regulations are so full and explicit that there can not possibly be an accident if pilots will follow them strictly. We have given the hint that those interested may take heed and see to it that they do not grow careless and indifferent. The public demands that the inspectors should do their whole duty, and not allow themselves to be swayed from passing sentence, when fault is clearly shown, by appeals made by friends of the families of delinquents.

"Lo! the poor Indian"—Agents. They are all at Washington, engineering for the defeat of the bill transferring the Indian bureau to the war department. Congressman Wilson produced a shaking among their dry bones, the other day, by calling upon the chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs to state how many Indian superintendents and agents are in the service, and how many of them are absent from duty—or, in other words, how many are in Washington, lobbying for the continuation of their hold upon the treasury.

The first river steamboats were without wheel-houses and the jealous skippers of the sailing fleet never lost an opportunity of running into them and breaking a wheel. So common had this become that it was an unusual event for a steamboat to arrive at the end of her voyage with both wheels in motion. It was the strange appearance of these uncovered wheels that led a farmer to tell his wife he had seen the devil going to Albany in a saw mill.

The last prostitution of the franking privilege is by a New York publishing house, which franks books to its customers by the use of a congressman's stamp! In justice to the congressman, it is fair to say that he declares the stamp to be forged. But what a monstrous system is that under which such outrageous frauds are possible? Will not every honest congressman work for its abolition?

Said Lord John Russell to Mr. Hume, at a social dinner: "What do you consider the object of legislation?" "The great good of the greatest number," replied Mr. Hume. "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

Messrs. W. B. Rockwell & Co. and H. A. Hannon have our profound thanks for numerous and constant newspaper favors.

The New Postage Stamps.

The New York "Evening Post" gives the following description of the new postage stamps, a contract for furnishing which for a term of years has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company, of New York:

The two-cent stamp represents a post-boy on a horse running at full speed, illustrating the fact that this stamp is mostly used for dispatch letters.

On the three-cent stamp there is a finely engraved locomotive. This surrounded by lines of lightning indicating the speed with which letters are carried on which this stamp is used.

The five-cent stamp has an excellent portrait of Washington.

The ten-cent stamp has an excellent microscopic painting of the signing of the declaration of independence, bringing in the rotunda at Washington.

The twelve-cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea.

The thirty-cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, hanging in the rotunda of the national capitol. One of the characteristics of the stamps manufactured by this company is that the ink used prevents persons using the stamps a second time. The fibre in the centre of the stamps is broken completely, and they adhere better, while the ink of cancellation sinks into the paper.

The engravings of these stamps are remarkable copies of historical pictures, and bear the test of microscopical examination.

John Bull Jubilant.

The United States pays about \$30,000,000 of interest money per annum to foreign holders of U. S. bonds. These bonds are not taxed, and pay the holders about 15 per cent. upon their gold investment, which is just so much money drained from the products of the American people. The British consols pay but about three per cent. in gold and a little more in paper. Hence the joy is over the ocean that the late elections mean fifteen per cent. of the people's money pledged for all time to the foreign holders of U. S. bonds. The Radical elections certainly mean increased indebtedness to Europe, increased taxes upon all we consume of the imported necessities of life, as tea, coffee, sugar, etc. John Bull dances and Uncle Sam pays the fiddler.

The peach trees are already in blossom in Florida.

Napoleon's four great enemies are exactly the same as himself—sixty. They are Baron Buns, Ledru Rollin, Garibaldi, and Mazzini.

Dr. R. Stroinski, of Boston, a physician of more patience than patients, recently received a remittance of \$2,400,000, a legacy from his father, deceased.

John Morrissey is reported to have made \$550,000 by the rise in the Central, Vanderbilt having taken Morrissey into his secret.

Advertisers and others desiring to use the columns of the "Bulletin" should hand in their favors before twelve o'clock, noon. After that hour it is with trouble that their publication can be secured before the next day.

FIRE INSURANCE.

W. H. Morris. H. H. Candee. CANDEE & MORRIS, Notaries Public and Insurance Agents.

Cairo, Illinois.

OFFICE—No. 71 Ohio Levee, City National Bank Building. dec21tf

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Assets Dec. 1st, 1868. United States 5-20 Bonds (market value)... \$10,000 00 McLean County 10 per cent. Bonds... 5,000 00 Capital Stock—paid up by Mortgage on the numbered Real Estate, worth at least \$200,000... 90,000 00 Cash in Bank... 2,778 71 Premiums due from Agents... 2,514 41 Office Furniture... 200 00 \$115,683 12 LOSSES UNPAID... NONE OTHER DEBTS OF COMPANY... NONE

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to issue Policies on dwellings and contents, Store Buildings, Merchandise, etc., upon as low rates as any responsible company.

It is the object of the Directors of this company to furnish the people of this region with a safe and reliable home for their money.

Thousands of Dollars Are annually sent to the East, for no better or safer insurance than is offered by this company. Applications received and Policies issued by JOHN E. McCLUN, AGENT AT CAIRO, ILL. dec216dtf

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In Southern Illinois, which he offers at prices that will defy competition.

We will sell Prints, for best brands, at from... 8 to 12 1/2c
Yard wide Bleached Muslin at... 12 1/2c
Heavy yard wide Sheetings at... 15c
All-wool Flannel at... 30c
White Blankets per pair, at... \$3 50
Large size all-wool double Shawls at... 4 25
New style ladies' Cloaks at \$10 and upwards
Good Linseys at... 30c
Elegant and very heavy changeable and figured Poplins, per yard, from... 35 to 40c
Silk Poplins at... 70c
Good yard-wide Merino at... 40c

Also, a large assortment of

Black and Colored Alpaca at 25 cents

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And numerous other styles of Dress Goods corresponding low.

All-wool Handkerchiefs at... 10c
All-wool Toweling, per yard, at... 12 1/2c
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Irish Linen, yard wide... 40c
All-wool Socks... 20c
Ladies' Merino Hose... 15c
Merino Undershirts and Drawers... 30c

Also, a large assortment of

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Such as

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FRINGES, GIMPS, SATIN TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, Etc.

Alexander Kid Gloves... \$1 75
French Corsets... 1 00
Round Combs... 10c

And all other Goods correspondingly low.

It is therefore to the interest of every person buying goods to call at

122 Commercial Avenue,

Before buying elsewhere, as money saved is money made. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to receive the same in future. dec216dtf

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Great Cause of Education

In Southern Illinois. No pains will be spared to make this journal a powerful and influential contribution to the principles of Education; to the improvement of the method of school instruction; and to the advancement of all reforms for the elevation of the standard in "Egypt."

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The thirsty, who love good liquors, should give him a call, and those who wish to pass a fragrant cigar can have their wants supplied at his bar. dec21dtf